1	2	3
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Rs. 40.00 p.d. (18.5.95)
29.	Delhi	Rs. 64.50 p.d.* (1.2.94)
30.	Daman & Diu	Rs. 35.00 p.d. (8.5.95)
31.	Lakshadweep	Rs. 30.00 p.d. (1.1.93)
32.	**Pondicherry**	
	(i) Pondicherry Region	Rs. 20.00 to Rs. 22.00 p.d. (24.7.95)
	(ii) Mahe Region	Rs. 30.00 p.d. for light work Rs. 40.20 p.d. for hard work (24.7.95)
	(iii) Yanamk Region	Rs. 19.25 to Rs. 26.25 p.d. (24.7.95)
	(iv) Karaikal	Rs. 20.00 to Rs. 22.00 p.d. (24.7.95)
33.	Central Sphere	Rs. 56.09 p.d* to Rs. 63.09 p.d. (12.8.92)

NOTE:- (i) The Minimum Wages also include the variable dearness allowance, wherever provided.

(ii) Figures in bracket under column (3) indicate the date of last revision of basic wage.

(iii) *Indicates the provision of variable dearness allowance with the minimum rates of wage.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में भारत के निर्यात का कम हिस्सा

*154. **श्री अजीत जोगी:** क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में भारत के निर्यात का हिस्सा बहुत कम है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और निर्यात में इसके वास्तविक हिस्से के संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) निर्यात में वृद्धि करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बोला बुल्ली रामैया): (क) विश्व के निर्यात व्यापार में भारत का हिस्सा वर्ष 1990 में 0.45 प्रतिशत था जो वर्ष 1995 में बढ़कर 0.64 प्रतिशत हो गया है। विश्व व्यापार संगठन के आंकड़ों के अनुसार, विश्व के निर्यात में भारत के दर्जे में भी सुधार हुआ है।

(ख) विश्व के निर्यातों में भारत के निर्यात का कम हिस्सा होने के कारणों में अन्य कारणों के साथ-साथ ये कारण भी शामिल हैं: विकासशील निर्यात-अभिमुख उत्पादन क्षमता की बजाय अभी कुछ समय पहले तक आयात प्रतिस्थापन-अभिमुख नीतियां अपनाने पर जोर देना, भारतीय निर्यातों के सामने कड़ी प्रतिस्पर्द्धा होना तथा व्यापार पर टैरिफ तथा गैर-टैरिफ रुकावटें होना।

(ग) निर्यात संवर्धन किया जाना एक सतत् प्रक्रिया है और सरकार द्वारा नीतियों और प्रक्रियाओं को सरल बना कर, द्विपक्षीय व्यापार संबंधों में सुधार लाकर, निर्यात अवस्थापनाओं संबंधी अड़चनों को दूर करके, भारतीय उत्पादों की गुणवत्ता तथा प्रतिस्पर्द्धा को बढ़ाकर तथा उत्पादों तथा बाजारों के रूप में निर्यातों में विविधता, आदि लाकर निर्यात बढ़ाने के लिए उपाय किए जाते हैं।

Involvement of FCI in corruption and racketeering

*155. SHRI O.P. KOHLI: Will the Minister of FOOD be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are allegations that the Food Corporation of India is involved in the racketeering of issue of wheat and corruption;

(b) if so, whether the allegations have been enquired into and if so, the results thereof;

(c) whether the issue of wheat in the open market has contained the rise in prices of wheat; if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) the quantity of wheat issued to the roller flour mills and in the open market from May, 1996 to date in Delhi and in Haryana and the procedure adopted in the sale thereof; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to review the policy of sale of wheat in the open market?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV): (a) and (b) Some complaints with regard to irregularities allegedly committed by the employees of the Food Corporation of India in the open sale of wheat were received. Complaints, which were of verifiable nature, were investigated. As a result of these investigations, major penalty chargesheets were issued to 3 category-I officers and 4 category-III officials. One category-I officer, one category-II officer and 3 category-III officials have been placed under suspension. One category-I officer and one category-II officer were shifted to non-sensitive posts, who were found responsible for flouting the instructions issued by the FCI Headquarters.

Besides this, 2 category-II and 2 Category-III officials of FCI were arrested by the police and criminal case registered against them. CBI has also registered a RC bearing No. 45/96-CHD dated 4.9.1996 for thorough probe.

(c) The Wholesale Price Index of Wheat (WPI) was 285.4 in March, 1996 and the WPI registered a fall in April and May, 1996. However, thereafter, it began to rise every month and had gone upto 322.5 in September, 1996 and 332.2 in October, 1996.

Issue of limited quantity of wheat in open sale did have a sobering effect on prices. However, the market prices of wheat have increased because of lean season and lesser availability of wheat in the market.

(d) The quantity of wheat issued to Roller Flour Mills (RFMs) and in the open market from May, 1996 to October, 1996 in Delhi and Haryana Regions, was as follows:—

(Figures in MT)

Sl. No.	Region	RFMs	Open market (inclusive of stock issued to RFMs)
1.	Delhi	14,050	41,860
2.	Haryana	85,650	1,82,320

Till August, 1996 procedure generally followed in selection of purchasers was based on the principle of "first-cum-first-served." Government reviewed the procedure of open sale and issued revised guidelines on 26.8.1996. They include selection of allottees by a Three-Member Committee at the FCI regional level on proper identification of the intending purchasers.

(e) The policy of sale of wheat in the open market is reviewed from time to time and corrective measures are taken as and when considered necessary.

Beneficiaries under the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes

*156. SHRI SANATAN BISI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of families benefited under the Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes during the years 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96; and

(b) the details regarding allocation of funds to the State Governments and Union Territories under the Special Component Plan for the years 1993-94, 1994-95 and 1995-96?

THE MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA): (a) The number of families benefited is as under:—

(In lakhs)

Year	No. of SC families benefited
1993-94	23.24
1994-95	26.96
1995-96	24.82